THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL CO-INCIDENCE—DEVOTION AND HEROISM OF THE WOMEN OF 1776 AND 1861.

The author of "Bulah," in her late work "Macaria," gives the following bits of history of the times which tried and is again trying the souls of men and women:

In 1781, when compelled to raise the siege of Ninety-six, it became very important that Gen. Greene should communicate with Sumter. The intervening country was, however, so filled with British and tories, and such dangers attended the mission, that no one could be found willing to undertake it. In this emergency, when even our patriots of the first revolution shrank back, Emily Geiger, only eighteen years of age, volunteered to make the hazardous attempt, and received from Gen. Greene a letter and verbal message, which he was extremely desirous should reach their destination. Mounting a swift horse, she performed a portion of the journey in safety; but was ultimately arrested by two tories, who suspected that she might be rendering important, though clandestine service, to "the rebels." Swiftly and unobserved she swallowed the written dispatch, and baffled in their expectation of finding suspicious documents, they allowed her to proceed. Sumter's camp was safely reached, the messages were delivered, Gen. Greene's army was reinforced, and soon became strong enough to assume the offensive. Rawdon was forced to retreat, and subsequently met and vanquished the British army at Eutaw Springs. Was not Emily Geiger's slender womanly hand instrumental in preparing for that battle, the result of which freed the Carolinians?

In July 1861, when the North, blinded by avarice and hate, rang with the cry of "On to Richmond," our Confederate Army of the Potomac was divided between Manassas and Winchester, watching at both points the glittering coils of the Union boa constrictor, which writhed in its efforts to crush the last sanctuary of freedom. The stringency evinced along the federal lines prevented the transmission of dispatches by the secessionists of Maryland, and for a time Gens Beauregard and Johnston were kept in ignorance of the movements of the enemy. Patterson hung dark and lowering around Winchester, threatening daily descent; while the main column of the grand army under McDowell proceeded from Washington, confident in the expectation of overwhelming the small army stationed at Manassas. The friends of liberty who were compelled to remain in the desecrated old capitol appreciated the urgent necessity of acquainting Gen. Beauregard with the designs of McDowell, and arch apostate Scott; but all channels of egress seemed sealed; all roads leading across the Potomac were vigilantly guarded to keep the great secret safely; and painful apprehensions were indulged for the fate of the Confederate army. But the Promethean spark of patriotic devotion burned in the hearts of secession women; and, resolved to dare all things in a cause so holy, a young lady of Washington, strong in heroic faith, offered to encounter any perils, and pledged her life to give to Gen. Beauregard the necessary information.

Carefully concealing a letter in the twist of her luxuriant hair, which would escape detection, even should she be searched, she disguised herself effectually, and, under the mask of a market woman, drove a cart through Washington, across the Potomac, and deceived the guard by selling vegetables and milk as she proceeded. Once beyond the Federal lines, and in friendly neighborhood, it was but a few minutes work to "off ye lendings," and secure a horse and riding habit. With a courge and rapidity which must ever command the admiration of a brave people, she rode at hard gallop that burning July afternoon to Fairfax Court House, and telegraphed to Gen. Beauregard, then at Manassas Junction, the intelligence she had risked so much to convey. Availing himself promptly of the facts, he flashed them along electric wires to Richmond, and to Gen. Johnston; and thus, through womanly devotion, a timely junction of the two armies was effected, ere McDowell's banners flouted the skies.

Carthagenian women gave their black locks to string their country's bows and furnish cordage for its shipping; and the glossy tresses of an American woman veiled a few mystic cyphers more potent in Gen. Beauregard's hands than Talmudish Shemhamporash.

Her mission accomplished, the dauntless courier turned her horse's head and doubtless, with an exulting thankful heart, returned in triumph to Washington. When our national jewels are made up, will not a grateful and admiring country set her name between those of Beauregard and Johnston in the revolutionary diadem, and let the three blaze through coming ages baffling the mists of time—the Constellation of Manassas?

"THE SMALL, SWEET COURTESIES OF LIFE."

Sterne refers to a large class of desirable virtues in this short line. These courtesies include little acts of goodness such as should be practiced every day by man in his intercourse with his fellow-man—the kind deed, the affectionate look, the neighborly kindness, and the polite word. These 'small sweet courtesies' make no parade in the world—admiration is not the atmosphere in which they thrive. Their root is in benevolence, and they are best watered by the dews of piety.

Show me a household where these 'small sweet courtesies' are neglected or despised, and I will prove to you that there is no happiness there. I would rather live in that solitude which encompasses the deadly Upas.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.

Mrs.——, of Twiggs county, Ga., for the last fourteen years entirely blind, has with her own hands, just completed and forwarded to soldiers, free of charge, fifty pair of socks. When an old lady deprived of one of God's richest blessings—sight of the eye—for many years, and in the sixty-fourth year of her age, presents such spectacles of disinterested patriotism, let the mantle of shame crimson the brow of the young damsels of the land, who fail to emulate the example of this pious old lady; now reclining in her last days, on the hope of ministering to the comfort of the brave soldier, who only looks to eternity to reward her for such noble deeds. Will a just God entail upon the posterity of such noble ancestry the yoke of a despot?—*Cor. Macon Telegraph.*

THE HEAD AND THE HEART.

'Please, my lady, buy a nosegay or bestow a trifle,' was the address of a pale, emaciated woman, holding a few flowers in her hand, to a lady who sat on a bench at Brighton, watching the blue waves on the receding tide.

'I have no pence, my good woman,' said the lady, looking up from the novel she was perusing with a listless gaze; 'if I had I would give them to you.'

'I am a poor widow, with three helpless children dependent upon me; would you bestow a trifle to help us on our way?'

'I have no half pence,' reiterated the lady, somewhat pettishly. 'Really,' she added, as the poor applicant turned meekly away, 'this is worse than the streets of London; they should have a police on the shore to prevent annoyance.'

They were the thoughtless dictates of the *head*.

'Mamma,' said a blue eyed boy, who was playing on the beach at the lady's feet, flinging pebbles into the sea, 'I wish you had a penny, for that poor woman does look hungry, and you know that we are going to have a nice dinner, and you have promised me a glass of wine.'

The *heart* of the lady answered the appeal of the child; and with a blush of shame crimsoning her cheek at the tacit reproof his artless words conveyed, she opened her reticule, placed half a crown in his tiny hand, and in another moment the boy was bounding along the sand on his errand of mercy.

In a few moments he returned, his eyes sparkling with delight, and his features glowing with health and beauty.

'Oh! mamma, the poor woman was so thankful, she wanted to turn back, but I would not let her; and she said, 'God help the noble lady, and you too. My children will now have bread for two days, and we shall go our way rejoicing.'

The eyes of the lady glistened as she heard the recital of her child, and her *heart* told her that its dictates bestowed a pleasure, the cold reasoning of the *head* could never bestow.

GREELEY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Mr. Horace Greeley, engaged in writing one of the thirty-odd histories of the war, now in course of publication in the Federal States—and very odd histories many of them are—gives us now and then the benefit of his researches in Tribune leaders. In the recent one on the Richmond campaigns, he asserts that the defeats and disasters which have attended every successive "On to Richmond!" have been caused by the stupendous blunders and incapable Generals. McDowell was defeated at Bull Run by his own incompetency and the treachery of Patterson. McClellan, with 108,000 men, was stopped a month at Yorktown by 7,500, and then lost five opportunities of taking Richmond by his "sluggishness and timidity." General Burnside "was defeated by Generals who refused to obey his orders." Gen. Hooker began his campaign with 123,000 fighting men, present for duty. The shock of battle found him incompetent to wield the vast force placed in his hands; and Lee with 49,700 men drove him back across the Rappahannock. He retreated before an enemy whose forces he outnumbered two to one retreated because he was physically and mentally exhausted, and because one corps commander, (name!) paramount in personal influence, overpersuaded his weakness." A round about way of charging that he was, in the terser language of our police returns, "drunk and incapable." Nothing could be plainer. Mr. Greeley concludes, "than that we have been victims of incapacity—and of worse qualities—in commanders." And where is the security that it will not be the same to the end of the chapter?—*Metropolitan Record.*

We would like to know certainly the fate of Morgan and his men, in their Kentucky raid. The whole thing is yet in a fog. Accounts from the South have been sent of a very encouraging character, stating that he whipped Hobson, capturing his whole command at Cynthiana, and that he was threatening Louisville, &c. Per contra, the Northern papers claim that he was badly beaten at Cynthiana, sustaining a loss of 1000, and that he retreated, closely pursued, having only the remnant of his command, numbering 700.

We fear the campaign into Kentucky has turned out a failure, if not a disaster. If our cavalry would do more fighting and less raiding, it would be more to the interest of the service. Staunton, Lexington and the Valley, were left a prey to the enemy, while Morgan went on a bootless adventure into Kentucky. —*Danville Register.*

CHARCOAL FOR SWINE.

It is perhaps not generally known that one of the best articles that can be given to swine, while in preparation for the tub, is common charcoal.—The nutritive properties are so great, that they have subsisted on it without other food for weeks together. Geese confined so as to deprive them of motion, and fattened on three grains of corn per day and as much coal as they can devour, have become fat in eight days. The hog eats voraciously after a little time, and is never sick while he has a good supply. It should always be kept in the sty, and fed to the inmates regularly, like all other food.

ANOTHER REMEDY FOR HOG CHOLERA.—A farmer of Spalding county reports the following to the *Telegraph* as an effective remedy for the hog cholera:

Take of raw rosin from the common pine tree one pint, of powdered sulphur one table spoonful, of common copperas one table spoonful, dissolved in three gallons of warm greasy water or pot liquor, thicken with meal and give the above quantity to twenty head of hogs. If the above compound is given when the disease is first discovered among hogs, it is a sure preventative, and if given in time to hogs with the cholera it is a certain cure.

The Presse announces that the Regency of Mexico has sent an agent to Paris to procure an opera company and a number of ballet dancers for the city of Mexico.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: Mrs. Matt. Ward, widow of the man who killed Butler, the Louisville school teacher, has been ordered by Gen. Buford to leave the district of Eastern Arkansas within five days. She has been playing double face with Confederates and Federals and violating her oath of allegiance.

Mr. Holden an 'Original Secessionist.'

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION or DISUNION.—W. W. HOLDEN, August 20th, 1858.

All Southern men feel that Mr. Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 10th, 1856.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. * * * *

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. * * Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A PIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations. And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"—Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground.—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgment, restore it again if it could. * * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and servile war in the South—they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 30th, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such men as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS, and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRADATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND—even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856.

* * * We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would SUBMIT TO JOHN C. FREMONT'S ELECTION. * * *

MR. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with MR. RAYNER—NOT MANY THANK GOD!—W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 1856.

The Editor of the Progress an "Original Secessionist."

* * We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for *every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible.* * * * *

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE.—*Progress 25th January*, 1861.

* * * *We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution.* We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man.—*Progress, January 29th*, 1861.

* * North Carolina and Virginia will go. * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Greely) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—*Progress, same date.*

The *Register* sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its *preservation*; or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty?—*Progress, same date.* *

* * NORTH CAROLINA *must go out, and so must all the border Slave States.* * * * *

It is folly to talk about saving the Union now, and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay, and it is folly to talk about bringing them back.—*Progress, February* 20, 1861.

* * WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES. * * * * —*Progress, February* 23*d*, 1861.

* * The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION, and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to save.—*Progress, same date.*

* * The *Standard* can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there *was* a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that *Union*, the *Standard* was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Lane.—*Progress, March 22d*, 1861

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JUNE 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

☞ The papers in the State will please copy until July 1st, and forward accounts to this office.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
48—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

AUCTION SALES!

BY M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF
IMPORTED GOODS,
BY
CATALOGUE.

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1864, COMMENCING at 10 o'clock, A. M.; I will sell, at my sales rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of Steamships

BADGER AND LUCY,

With large consignments ex-ships CHICORA, ALICE, FANNIE, CITY OF PETERSBURG, and other vessels viz:

DRY GOODS.

18 cases white ground prints
17 cases black and white printed muslin
13 cases huckaback towels
11 cases organdis muslims
8 bales army clothes
7 cases super hosiery
7 cases Coats' and Clark's spool cotton
6 cases finishing linen thread
6 bales fancy shirts
4 cases solid, broken and mourning ginghams
3 cases black lustre
3 cases confederate tweeds
3 cases ready made clothing
2 cases check and stripes, mourning
3 cases coat, vest and bone buttons
2 cases black satin
2 cases super black broadcloth
2 cases brown holland
4 cases flannel shirts
2 bales mixed meltons
1 bale blue and grey serge
1 bale fancy flannels
1 case black alpaca
1 case black orleans
1 case paper cambric, assorted colours
1 bale mottled alpacas
1 case Beauregard tweeds
1 case southern cloaking
1 case black and white prints
1 case shirting
1 case fancy shawls
1 bale Linos, superior
1 case mosquito netting
1 case ties, gloves, &c
1 bale super broad cloth, assorted colours
1 case irish linen
1 case pant buttons
1 case black and white pins

SHOES, LEATHER, &c.

26 trunks ladie's, gent's and children's shoes
19 cases ladie's, gent's, and children's qr bootees extra
6 cases army shoes
7 cases Barton's bleached and brown shoe thread
4 cases fr waxed calf skins
4 cases chamois skins
3 cases morocco skins

COTTON CARDS, CLOTHING &c.

35 cases cotton cards, No. 10s, part Whittemore's best.
1 case wool cards
2 cases card clothing 33 x4
2 cases fillering

STATIONERY.

16 cases cap, letter and note paper
2 cases gillott's steel pens
3 cases pen holders
1 case penotis and pens
1 case assorted stationary

BAGGING AND ROPE.

10 bales gunny bagging
148 coil bale rope

GROCERIES.

238 bages rio coffee
50 barrels brown sugar
60 barrels crushed sugar
183 kits No. 1 mackeral
10 boxes sperm candles
10 bags black pepper
10 caddies young hyson tea

HARDWARE, &c.

8 tons hoop iron
10 kegs nails assorted sizes
4 casks wire
4 cases gun caps
12 bags shot
3 cases knives, files and razors

LIQUORS, &c.

4 quarter cask pure Cognac Brandy
1 half pipe pure martel brandy.
1 quarter pipe pure pinet, castillon & co., brandy.
1 eight pipe pure otard, Dupuy & co, brandy.
10 casks whiskey
12 casks old rum
10 cases holland gin
36 demijohns holland gin

DRUGS, &C.

39 cases liquorice paste
30 cases liquorice stick
13 casks alcohol
14 casks alum
8 casks epsom salts
9 casks balsam copaiba
9 bbls Tanners oil
42 kegs bi, carb, soda
3 cases quinine
3 cases assorted drugs
5 bbls cooperas
3 cases potass carb
2 cases blue mass
1 case powd. ipecac
1 case iodide potass and iodine
2 casks soda crystals
2 casks blue stone
1 case phosphorus

June 16, 1864. 49—ts.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.

57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

Office N. C. Railroad Company,
VANCE, June 22d, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday, July 14th, 1864.

Stock holders who cannot attend in person, will please send their proxies.

11—wtd. F. A. STAGG, Sec'ty.

TAX NOTICE.

I WILL ATTEND AT MY OFFICE, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, on the 1st day of July next, for the purpose of collecting Taxes due from Merchants, for the year ending July 1st, 1864.

W. H. HIGH,
Sheriff.
June 24th, 1864. 55—td.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS HAVE this day associated themselves together under the name and style of

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.
Raleigh, June 22d, 1864. 53—3w.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.

For circulars and information, apply to

Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
May 16. 12—3m. Superintendent.

Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, June 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1864.

W. W. VASS,
59—td. Treas. and Sec'y.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

IMPORTANT INVENTION
FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING
OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING OBTAINED A PATENT right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5,000 to $7,000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address

J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
Ringwood P. O., Halifax county, N. C.
June 18, 1864. 45—d&wlm.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	{ Thos Sparrow, { James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W R Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Zac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morrie,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Nelll McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos F Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Reird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 50th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 23d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion	Reserve Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	" "	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	" "	"	— Hooks.
4th	" "	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	" "	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	" "	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	" "	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 29, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

The Prospects.

From information received we infer that the old trick is being attempted to deceive the people about Holden's strength. Gentlemen from the *East* say that it is reported Holden will get a vast vote in the *West*. In the *West*, they say there are not many Holden men there, but they hear there are crowds of them in the *East*. So it goes. Like the fellow's mosquitoes, they are always a few miles further down. The plain truth is, Holden has really little strength anywhere, and that little is leaving him fast. Soon after his announcement, so many misrepresentations of Gov. Vance were afloat, and Holden had worked so secretly and earnestly for this purpose, while professing to be Gov Vance's friend, that many pepole really thought he (Gov. V.) had been untrue to them on the great questions of peace and war, civil rights, etc. Hence he started with some show of strength. But the publication of Gov. Vance's record and the disclosures of Holden's dark and bloody designs have been like light breaking in upon darkness.

In this connection we again demand to know why he does not publish these documents, as he was ordered to do by the Legislature? Why could he not publish Gov. Vance's letter on Habeas Corpus, written long before the bill passed Congress suspending its privilege, in the *Standard*? We hope every friend of Gov. Vance will ask these questions unceasingly, and tell the readers of Holden's paper why he will not let them see the truth.

Many counties in the West have undergone a complete revolution in the last few weeks. In Wilkes, for example, desperate efforts were made to gull the people by making them believe that Gov. Vance was responsible for their sufferings at the hands of soldiers, illegal arrests, etc. Now we hear that of four candidates for the Commons there is not one for Holden, and the last citizen of prominence who had been for him dropped him on reading the Governor's late most admirable message. A friend from that county, who is well informed, says that two to one for Vance is a small calculation for Wilkes. So of many other counties we might name, if space permitted.

But the best sign of all is the absence from the columns of the *Standard* of the many delectable extracts from his letters, with which he used to assure us of his popularity, and of which he doubtless had plenty, whilst he was the friend of Gov. Vance. Rest assured he would publish, if he had them, since both he and Pennington, the *truth-teller*, regale us with one now and then.

Above all, if we could only see the many letters he receives, which *don't* contain any thing encouraging, those ordering a discontinuance of his paper, and those urging him to withdraw, how his stock would sink to the bottom! We are well assured that many of the latter kind have been written him by good and true Conservatives, all over the State, remonstrating with and urging him not to run, not to destroy the Conservative party, and bring discord to our already suffering people—this too from men who were loath to oppose him, by reason of the good principles he had advocated, and because he sustained Gov. Vance's Administration. But, "rule or ruin." He *must* be Governor, though it were on the ruins of his party and his country. Won't you publish the letters of this kind you received from Chatham, Caldwell, Rutherford, and Rowan, Mr. Holden? As you cannot be induced to publish Gov. Vance's letters, can't you publish these? We shall see—*not the letters*.

☞ If a man could see right down into the bottom of Holden's heart, we doubt not he might see a little lump of *ice* that keeps him all the time in a shiver. What a freezing prospect is before him in consequence of *his* hasty self-nomination! and how he must wish he had taken Gov. Vance's advice, to "do nothing rash."

First Messrs. Avera and Woodall forsake him, when they see Vance's record, and away go his hopes of Johnston county. Then Senator Adams, of Davidson bolts him by endorsing the Governor in the Senate, and his immediate friend and champion from Wake county, Senator Jones, picks up his hat and walks out of the Senate chamber to avoid doing the same thing. As will be seen by an announcement in yesterday's paper, Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke, about the last friend he had in that Senatorial district, has declined the race, and defers to General Patterson, a warm Vance man. So it is all over the State. The more men think about Holden's recore, his Convention scheme of secession, and the ruin and bloodshed it would bring, the more they drop him. They are deserting him like rats desert a sinking ship or a burning barn. If Holden persists in running, by the time of the election, he will not have enough friends to form a corporal's guard.

Information Wanted.

One J. A. Barrett announces himself a candidate for the Senate in Moore county, in favor of a Convention, on the Brown and Stephens platform, and says: "My principles are Conservative of the original class." Now we want to know when Brown and Stephens have ever said they wanted a State Convention? and if this same Barrett is not keeping out of the service by a militia commission—and if he did not raise the first Secession flag in Moore county and declare he would go to South Carolina, if this State did not secede? Will some Moore county friend answer? May be Mr. Holden could tell.

Certainly.

Quite a number of conscripts, as we learn, recently arrived here from Rutherford county. One of the number has given information that they were all for Vance, except two. One of these ran away, and is now in the woods: the other says he would just as soon fight for Grant as Lee! "Of such is the kingdom of"—Holden.

Promotions.

Lt. Col. John W. Lea, of Caswell county, has been promoted to the Colonel of the 5th Regiment Troops vice Garrett, killed.

Capt. Richard Wat York, of Wake, has been made Major of the sixth Troops.

Maj. Thos. H. Sharpe, of Hertford, has been made Lt. Colonel of the 17th Regiment Troops in place of John C. Lamb, died of wounds.

Capt. Lucius J. Johnson, of Perquimans, becomes Major of the 17th vice Shsrpe, promoted.

Who Got the Thimble?

Generally speaking the man who takes the greatest pains to avoid appearing to have it. The lost pocket-book is generally in the pocket of the fellow who cries "stop thief" the loudest, of course.—Well then, what of it? Simply this: Holden endorses Gov. Vance and his administration up to the last moment, swears he is the greatest man living, is the "model Governor," and beslavers him all over generally, until the triggers are set, and then declares himself a candidate, splits the Conservative party in twain, and then begins to abuse Vance as a disorganizer. *Vide Standard*, June 24th. Oh, Pennington, thou able bodied Munchausen, thou descendent in a direct line from the family of Gulliver!—You have made rapid *progress* since you doffed your neutrality and was initiated into the order of the "straitest sect." You will be a 'buster,' by and by; but when can you ever hope to rival this *christian* candidate for Governor!! Think of it. Vance has disorganized the Conservative party, by not getting off the track for the "*christian*," when this same "christian gentleman" declared all the time, that any man who said he wanted the track was telling lies. See *Standard* Oct. 7th, 1863, as follows: "It has been charged that I got up the public meetings in this State, in order to detach Gov. Vance from his Conservative friends and defeat his re-election for a second time. *This is utterly untrue.* I do not desire the place occupied by that gentleman—my *only wish* in regard to Gov. Vance is, that he may retire after his *second term*, and with the confidence of his friends and the plaudits of his country." Now read the Raleigh *Standard*, March 2d, 1864: "In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor," &c. "Utterly untrue," "I announce myself," etc., etc. Now you may see who the disorganizer is, don't you? Now you may see the hole the hog went through! Oh most christian candidate for Governor—was there not "yon leetle storee" there?

From the Richmond Examiner.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Can nothing be done with the Treasury Department? Its condition has been drifting into chaos and confusion for a month or two back, until now it seems to be an useless appendage of the Government. Its coffers are empty, and its whole machinery seems deranged. It is actually so reduced that it is not able to pay the poor soldiers, many of whom have not been paid a cent for months. We saw yesterday a number of soldiers who wanted to draw what was owing to them—who were suffering for it—but not a dollar could they get. There was no money to pay them! As they turned away dejected and disconsolate, a sympathizing gentleman, who chanced to be near by, remarked to them that never mind—Congress had raised their pay. They aptly replied, "what is that to us, when the Government can't pay us what it already owes us. Instead of raising our pay, we much rather Gongress had seen to our getting what is already due to us."

It is hard, indeed, that the poor soldier should be kept out of his pay. He bears the burdens and hardships of the war—he gets at best but a pitiable sum—and it is cruel to withhold from him the small pittance that he claims. There is no manner of cause for it. It is true Mr. Memminger uses the very convenient plea that he has no money, but why is it he has none? What has there been to hinder it? He has had ample time and opportunity. He has no one to blame but himself. So far back as February, Congress gave him authority to issue a new currency—the business was at first commenced in such haste and confusion that not even time was given for new plates, the old plates being made to serve after a little scratching and tinkering, and yet here, in the month of June, with his mills to issue and his large corps of clerks to sign notes—with every facility at his command—he turns off the poor soldier who comes dirty and battle scarred, for his eleven dollars a month, with flippant rebuff that there is 'no money to pay him!'

The same with the clothing bureau. Let a private come in from the army and apply for clothing or shoes, and the probability is that he is told there is none to give him, while at the very same time the officers of that bureau are strutting the streets in their suits of Confederate gray, and the numerous officers hanging around the city, in the bomb proof department, are clothed from head to foot at the very same Government stores. It is an undeniable fact that men have been seen to march through Richmond without a vestige of shoes or jacket—this no one will or can deny. Now, will any one say that they have ever seen an officer of the clothing bureau, or any officer on duty in Richmond, without being decked in his full suit from head to foot? Indeed, the favoriteism in the distribution of cloth at one time grew so prejudicial to the service that the President was required to interpose.

GEN. POLK.

The correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist* writes:

The death of Gen. Polk is still the theme of conversation. It was announced in the yankee army the day after it occurred.

At Resaca Gen. Polk was more than commonly subdued in spirit. At first I attributed this to the fatigue of his march from Demopolis, which had been long, wearisome and exposed, but his health and vigor seemed very robust, and I began to be of the opinion that his mind was uneasy about the situation. He afterwards told me that he had been in the greatest suspense all day on Sunday. "The enemy, sir," said he, "had it in their power at any moment after the loss of those hills on Saturday night, to burn our bridges and completely cut us off, and I was racked by the thought that they would improve the golden opportunity. But God is with us, sir, God is with us." It was on Sunday night that we retreated from Resaca. About noon that day, the General took out his lunch (a bit of cold ham and hard tack, and I believe a piece of mutton,) and as I happened to be near him, offered to divide. I thanked him, but declined. "Tut, tut," said he, "I see from your hungry face that you have had no breakfast, and I insist upon it—there's quite enough for both of us." "Very well, General, but suppose I look us up a safer place."

The old man looked above him and a brace of shells came screaming along not far off, "certainly, certainly that will be more agreeable." I found a tree under the hill, came back and reported, and we sought the shelter, where we set to over the luncheon with lively appetites. Presently a shrapenel tore the branches just above us from the trunk, exploding and sending its leaden entrails about us.—"Umph!" exclaimed the General, shrugging his shoulders, "you are a nice fellow to send out after a safe place. I guess we'd as well move back to the front."

The day before this he had made a very narrow escape from the enemy's sharp shooters. He went riding with Capt. Hunt, of Hardee's staff, and several of his own military family at the time. They were passing down Cheatham's line, and the Tennesseeans, with whom Gen. Polk had always been a great favorite, were cheering him. The party paused in front of a regiment, and a group collected, which attracted the yankee fire. In an instant, Capt. Hunt's horse fell dead on one side of the General, and the horse of a courier directly on the other.—"Ha, that is paying pretty dear for a little handshaking," said the General, "good day, Colonel—Pick yourself up, Hunt, my dear fellow, and let's get out of this."

The last time I ever saw him was at New Hope. He was full of business, and talked little. What a bereavement and breaking up to the most charming military family in the army!

FANTASTIC TRICKS BEFORE HIGH HEAVEN.

What in the world does Mr Memminger mean by the singular policy he appears to have adopted, in turning hoarder and nursing his pet—the currency? We can look around the community and put our fingers on a score of men, officers and civilians, manufacturers and mechanics, railroad men and they who have accounts already audited by the authorities at Richmond, and yet are unable to collect a solitary dollar. We see the Treasury Bureau of this city daily emptying from its rich cornucopia two and a half millions of dollars, and from sixty to seventy millions already delivered; yet the cry comes to us from the poor soldiers in the army, from quartermasters and Government officials, "no money." We look at the auction sale of six per cent. non-taxable bonds, which Mr. Memminger believed would readily command a premium of 175 or 180. They dwindled down to the low figure of 185. Why? No money. Gentlemen in that audience had in their pockets claims against the Government to the amount of millions, and telegraphed to Mr. Memminger: "Will you take our orders on the Government, or the orders of your own quartermasters and agents?" The response was—"No." And millions of money accordingly remained uninvested, which parties were prepared to fund in these securities. The consequence of this act of the Secretary has been doubt—doubt of himself—doubt of his promises, his ability or willingness to pay; and the very men who would most warmly have stood as his support, now turn their backs upon him in unmitigated astonishment. No one can fathom his policy, foresee his intention, or gauge his depth. He reminds one of a schoolboy playing pranks with a bit of India rubber—stretching it now to the utmost of its elasticity, then suddenly letting go his hold, to watch with an idle curiosity its rebound. First giving us a circulation that afflicted everybody with its redundancy, he follows his generosity by a contraction equal, in a business sense, to the little end of nothing, stops business, repudiates for the first time his honest debts, throws money into the market to be sold with nothing to buy, cuts his own financial throat in the operation, and will doubtless quietly lie down under the effort and—bleed to death. No doubt the scarcity of money in a small way does good; but when the obligations of a Government to its troops, its manufactures, its main pillars and supports, are openly annulled, in Heaven's name, give us for the public good a change. As John Randolph once said to a servant who brought him a beverage at supper, 'Boy, if this is tea, bring me coffee; if it's coffee, bring me tea—I want a change.' Let us have something decided, for men are beginning to wonder whether the Government intends to pay its debts.—*Columbia Carolinian.*

GOVERNOR FOOTE.

This distinguished gentleman arrived here last Thursday evening, upon learning which fact a considerable number of our citizens visited the Hotel where he was staying, and called him out for a speech. The Governor appeared, thanked those assembled for the unexpected honor done him, and declined making a regular address, stating that existing circumstances, he thought, rendered it inexpedient. He spoke very hopefully of the Confederate cause; commended warmly the valor of our armies, and the abilities of our commanders; predicted early and signal victories for Lee and Johnston; referred briefly to the condition of parties in the North, the rapidly growing strength of the Peace Party, and predicted its success in the approaching Presidential contest if Fremont and Lincoln should both continue in the field, and declared the opinion that if our people should continue united, the war would terminate at least as early as next Spring.

The Governor declined altogether the discussion of matters connected with our local politics; confessed that many and great abuses of power had taken place on the part of those in authority at Richmond, but urged that this was not exactly a suitable time for the bringing of offenders to justice; that when Lincoln and his monstrous associates should have been defeated, and Southern Independence secured, a suitable opportunity would then arise for the thorough reformation of all existing evils, and suggested that there were obvious and reliable remedies which he was satisfied would be then promptly resorted to in order to make permanently available all the advantages expected to result from the grand struggle of arms now in progress. For the present, he recommended *unity, concord* and *Roman-like patience* under suffering, assured as he was that the virtue and intelligence of our people were such as to render it impossible that the great rights for which they were contending could ever be, either taken from them *forcibly*, or undermined by the more quiet process of insidious and subtle legislation.

He alluded very briefly to the leading acts of legislation which Congress, at its recent session, had adopted; said he was satisfied that when the enactments of that body should be promulged, they would be found in general highly satisfactory, and congratulated his fellow-citizens that whilst the taxing law and certain other enactments, adopted by the former Congress, had been beneficially amended, the pay of our noble soldiery in the field has been liberally increased, and all attempts to continue in existence the present law suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* and to establish martial law, has been happily counteracted. He thanked those present again for the honor done him, and retired.

Gov. FOOTE and family expect to remain in this place a few weeks.—*Salem Press.*

HORACE GREELEY.

Late intelligence from the North conveys the astounding intelligence that Greely has gone over to the Democrats. To the dismay and disgust of the Republicans, his bald head, quaker-like visage, and that inevitable drab coat, were lately seen in suspicious contiguity on the Democratic side of the Federal House of Representatives, in company with Fernando Wood and other pacific Democrats, with whom he talked as familiarly as if he were already one of the family. It is also stated that he was introduced to Long, of Ohio, the member who was not expelled, though reprimanded, for expressing the naughty wish that the South might succeed in her present struggle. What can all this mean? Has the millenium come? Are the lion and the lamb about to lie down together?—Is the great oracle of Abolitionism, the astute and philosophic Greeley, about to take his place in the ranks of the peace Democracy, and wield his trenchant pen hereafter in behalf of the hated and persecuted South? It looks so. What private griefs or motives of public policy, have moved the head-strong Horace to make this surprising summerset, have not transpired. We know that he has no love for Seward, whom he chiseled out of the Chicago nomination; and that at the beginning of the war, he expressed the opinion that it would be better to let the South depart in peace. It may be, that scenting danger from afar—anticipating the downfall of his party, and the retributive justice which awaits it, with his proverbial shrewdness he has concluded to make his peace while he can—to seek a covert from the approaching storm, and to become instrumental in bringing about a peace, on the basis of the recognition of Southern independence, which he sees is inevitable.

Some maiden ladies made soldiers' shirts about a foot too short, having no pattern to go by, but little information. A wag wrote on their bundle:

"Like a man without a wife,
Like a ship without a sail,
The oddest thing in life
Is a shirt without a—proper length."

From the Mobile Advertiser.

SENATOBIA, June 20.

Northern dates to the 15th received.

Ten thousand wounded from Sherman's army had arrived at Nashville and Louisville.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says that up to the 2d, their loss in skirmishing around Dallas was three hundred.

Johnston's retreat from Dalton was masterly: His strategy excited the admiration of all.

The vigilance of the rebels proved more than a match for the Federals.

Sherman is represented stronger than at Resaca.

Gen. Wheeler is tearing up the railroad near Calhoun, and throwing trains off the track with torpedoes.

Cincinnati papers of the 14th say Morgan's force is scattered and demoralized by defeat at Cynthiana. Burbridge is still pursuing them.

Ohio regiments paroled by Morgan have arrived at Cincinnati.

Kentucky is full of guerrillas.

The majority of Banks' army are still at Morganza, under Emery. The fourth division, under Warren, have gone below. The balance of the 18th corps goes to Garrolton to spend the summer.

Gen. Taylor is reported as having passed through Monroe on the 10th, with fifteen thousand men.

The navigation of the Mississippi is considered scarcely freer than before the capture of Vicksburg.

Sturgis lost in the fight with Forrest about six thousand men.

Another force, organized by A. J. Smith, left Memphis, hunting Forrest.

The New York *Express* says: "Grant has his own and McClellan's route, and will now try Butler's."

Fort Drewry is represented as closely invested.

Sheridan, in conjunction with Hunter, is to tear up the railroad, capture Lynchburg, and cut off communication with Richmond.

The slavery amendment to the constitution was discussed at length in the Federal House.

Gold opened in New York on the 14th at 198 and closed at 196½, the decline being caused by the passage of the gold bill.

SENATOBIA, June 21.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 18th has been received.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *News* says:

"It is estimated that one thousand wounded per day were received at the hospitals here for the ten days previous to the 11th. There were already thirty-five thousand in the hospitals within the city."

The *Times'* correspondent from Sherman's army says:

"The rebel night attacks are draining our ranks as effectually by piecemeal as wholesale slaughter in battle. A retreat would be worse than a second Moscow. It would be better to lose the whole army in a desperate advance than to lose it in an attempt to save it by retreat."

FOREIGN NEWS.

SENATOBIA, June 20.

European news to the 4th had been received.

It is ascertained that overtures have been made by the French to the English Government, to devise means to put a stop to the awful carnage.

The London *Times* considers affairs in Virginia very unfavorable to the Federals, and anticipates Grant's failure.

Advices from Denmark continue warlike, and the indications are that the war will go on.

MARIETTA, June 28.—The enemy are still making efforts to flank our left, and have advanced to Nole Creek, one mile from Powder Spring. There has been heavy skirmishing all day along the line, from 4 a. m. to 6 p. m. Also heavy artillery firing on our centre, with no result, Kennesaw replying effectively and silencing the enemy's batteries.

Our position on the left is very strong, checking the enemy's advance.—*Special Dispatch to Chronicle and Sentinel.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ We are authorized to announce the following gentlemen as candidates to represent Pitt county in the next General Assembly: For the Senate, DR. E. J. BLOUNT. For the House of Commons, C. PERKINS and B. G. ALBRITTON.
June 22d, 1864. 53—6t.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. A. H. MARTIN, 54th N. C. Regiment, of Wilkes county, a candidate to represent the freemen of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Capt. Martin is a true Conservative, an emphatic Vance man, and an advocate of peace on the basis of separation and independence from the Northern States. 47—d4w&w3w.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.
June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

YADKIN COUNTY.—We are authrrized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin.
June 27th, 1864. 11—w5t.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Davidson County.

WE are permitted to announce Lt. Col. C. W. BRADSHAW, of the 42d Regt. N. C. T., who has been a faithful soldier for three years, as a suitable candidate to represent the people of Davidson county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

MANY VOTERS.
June 24th, 1864 55—1m.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. P. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance. 28—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
May 27. 31—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,

GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
11—tf. Asst. Surg. in charge.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, a Negro Man, who says his name is SAM, and that he belongs to Mr. Jno. L. Caldwell, of Charlotte, N. C.

The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, pay all charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.
June 17, 1864. 49—tf.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED WILL attend at the Superior Court Clerk's Office in the Court House on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, of each week to settle off claims against the county.

JNO. F. HUTCHINS, Trustee.
June 27. 57—1w.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

[Special dispatch to the Editor of the *Conservative*:]

WELDON, June 28.

Weldon is safe, all danger of the raiders have passed. They have gone back. This is reliable.

From Petersburg.

GOLDSBORO', June 28.

The *State Journal* has Petersburg papers of the 25th. Nothing important. Damage to the Petersburg and Weldon and Southside Railroads was slight; on the latter large trains of cotton were burned.

Private advices represent Kantz running from W. H. F. Lee, on Sunday, from Stanton bridge, on the Southside road, with Dearing in his front, going towards Weldon or Grant's army.

Official information from Weldon to-day says that Kantz is going there.

From Georgia.

MARIETTA, June 27.

Nothing of interest is transpiring here. Both armies occupy the same positions they have held for some days. Our batteries on Kinnesaw Mountain are shelling the enemy's works this morning, their batteries replying, wasting much powder.

Fight in Georgia—Our Troops Victorious.

MARIETTA, June 27.

About ten o'clock, this morning, the enemy, consisting of a part of Schofield's, Palmer's, Blair's and Logan's forces, attempted to gain possession of an angle of our fortifications on our left. The centre was held by Cheatham and Cleburne.

The enemy marched up directly in seven lines of battle.

Our troops resuming their fire until they approached within a few yards of our breastworks; when they opened with grape, canister and musketry, creating great havoc in their works.

The fire was so rapid and desperate that the enemy could not rally, and were driven back with a loss of 800 or 1,000 men.

We captured about 100 prisoners, including Lieut. Col. J. B. Kerr, 74th Illinois, Capt. H. B. Wakefield, 54th Indiana, and Lieut. Jno. H. York, 63d Indiana, two stands of colors; one presented to the 27th Illinois regiment, by Brig Gen. N. B. Buford.

The woods where the enemies dead and wounded are now lying are on fire, making it impossible to bring them off.

Our loss, owing to the protection of breastworks, are very small. On our right centre, the 63rd Ga. Regt., Col. Gordon, Mercer's brigade, deployed as skirmishers, acted with gallantry and held a hand to hand fight with the enemy until relieved.

The troops engaged in the first mentioned action were Maurrey's and Vaughan's brigade, Cheatham's division—Polk's and Lowry's brigades of Cleburne's division.

Brig. Gen. Killpball, Commd'g, first brigade, second division of Howards 4th Army Corps was killed and is so reported by his own men taken prisoners.

The wagoners in Killpball's brigade suffered severely.

From the North via Mobile.

MOBILE, June 27.

The *Register* and *Advertiser* has received reliable Memphis intelligence from Senatobia.

It is believed that Washburn will command the expedition to reinforce Sherman, which force after the whipping received from Forrest numbers 20,000 troops, and it is intended to swell it to 20,000 more. The troops are arriving by the river and are sent out by railroad where it is repaired.

Gold in Memphis 250. No cotton in market.—Confederate funds had risen twenty-one cents on the dollar, and still rising rapidly. Officials there are in bad humor, indicating unfavorable news.—A rumor was current that Grant had telegraphed to Lincoln that he was tired of his undertaking, and that he must come out and take charge himself.

The Chicago *Times* and St. Louis *Republican* of the 23d state that the Chicago Convention has been postponed until August 29th.

Gold in New York on the 22d was 225 and closed at 206.

The Alabama has burned the ship Rockingham from Colloa.

Northern News.

ATLANTA, June 27.

The *Appeal* has received Nashville dates of the 22d.

The latest news from Grant's army on the 18th, near Petersburg, says: Contrary to expectation no general engagement has taken place, but heavy fighting is going on; results favorable but not decisive. The Yankees claim to have captured 22 guns in their operations around Petersburg. Birney's division threw five shells into the city.

Dispatches from Grant at Headquarters to Washington 18th, say, there was severe fighting yesterday along the greater portion of our lines. We gained but little except on our left.

Gold in New York on the 20th was 188; cotton 150.

Nashville papers claim that Hooker took Lost Mountain by assault on the 16th, capturing 1000 prisoners and two cannon. Schofield at the same time attacked and captured Pine Hill, from the top of which Sherman counted the houses in Marietta.

The rebel works are reported very strong from Lost Mountain to Blackjack Mountain, covering Marietta and the railroad, and if Hooker succeeds in driving them entirely from their works on the left, the flank movement which hitherto has been very difficult, will be open, and they can be flanked with ease and driven from their present strong position, and if so, can make no successful stand south of it.

Stanton announces that he has received a telgram from Sherman, that Johnston retreated on the 17th, and that he pursued him to the Chattahoochee.

The death of Gen. Polk was announced officially by Stanton in Washington on the 20th.

It is believed Congress will adjourn in ten days.

The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted all bids for bonds payable in 1880, at 4 per cent. and upwards.

COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, N. C., AS A RUN-away, a negro boy, 8 or 9 years old, weighs about 45 pounds, 4 feet high, yellow, says his name is JIM, was hired to the Hospital at Weldon, and that he belongs to Mrs. Sophia Allen.

The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.
June 28th, 1864. 57—d1tw1.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 2ND, 1864, IN FRONT OF our Sales Room, we will sell, at 11 o'clock,

100 English Calf Skins,
5,000 lbs Rags—Cotton and Woolen,
300 Shoe Knives,
100 Butcher Knives,
1 New Feather Bed,
1 Lot of Bed Quilts,
Lot of large Tin Cases,
1 Set Single Harness,
1 Superior Eight-day Clock,
1 Fine Parlor Cooking Stove and Pipe,
1 Fine Top Buggy and Pole,
1 Lot of Bar Iron,
Rice and Tobacco,
1 Lot Men's Shoes and Cavalry Boots,
Hooks and Eyes,
Matches,
1,000 Ivory Black,
Lot of Spun Cotton,
Blackberry Wine, in Bottles and by the Gallon, a superior article for Medical purposes,
A Lot of Corn Whiskey and Apple Brandy; and many other articles not mentioned.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.,
Auctioneers.
June 28th, 1864. 57—ts.